



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

TERMS.  
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859.

## THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN

FOR THE  
Session of the Legislature  
Daily, - - - \$1.50, in advance.  
Weekly, - - - 75 cts. in advance.

### The Yeoman

Will be published daily and weekly during the approaching session of the Legislature. A competent Reporter has been engaged for each House, and a full and accurate report of each day's proceedings will be given. The YEOMAN will also publish a summary of the Congressional proceedings, Commercial and Foreign News, and all the important items of the current news of the day.

We shall also continue to publish the most important DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS from day to day, as they are delivered.

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Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.  
Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

We give up a great portion of our paper this morning to the publishing of interesting details of the late attempt at insurrection at Harper's Ferry. Our exchanges are full of reports of the affair, but the accounts we publish this morning furnish about all of interest that has been brought to light. The elder Brown is fast recovering from his wounds, and in a short time will be well again. Capt. Cooke had not been arrested at last accounts, though officers were in pursuit of him, and it is thought impossible for him to escape.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—We are pleased to learn, as we do by the Louisville papers, that the managers of the above popular place of amusement have effected an engagement with our old friend Harry Watkins, from whom a cleverer gentleman or more agreeable and versatile actor does not exist. Harry is an old favorite of the Louisville people, having played there for several seasons, some years ago. He is also a dramatic writer of no mean pretensions, and some of his pieces have acquired considerable popularity on the stage. Mr. W. is accompanied by Mrs. Charles Howard, whom we remember as a pleasant and charming actress, and as a vocalist having few equals any where. With two such stars, the Louisville theater will be worth a visit during their engagement.

HOG CHOLERA.—The Richmond Messenger states that this terrible disease has been committing, for some time past, the most fearful ravages among the swine of Estill county. Some of the largest farmers have lost almost all of their fatted and fattening hogs. Estill county realized last year on her export of hogs something over \$25,000; this year the income from this source will not exceed \$2,000.

PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—Our readers must not forget this painting will be open for exhibition to-night, at Metropolitan Hall. It has been on exhibition in Cincinnati for several weeks previous to coming here, and the papers of that city were profuse in their praise of it. We have no doubt it will repay any one who visits it.

By the last advices from England, we learn that the owners of the Great Eastern had abandoned the idea of bringing her to America this season, and had laid her up for the winter at Southampton.

Geo. Little, of Paducah, Ky., was shot in Illinois, below the above city, last week, by his brother, who mistook him for a robber. The unfortunate young man lived a few hours after he was shot.

DEATH OF JUDGE BRIDGES.—The Hon. J. L. Bridges, for many years Judge of the Circuit Court of the Danville Judicial District, died in that city on the 15th inst., of paralysis.

The Territory of Nebraska is Democratic all over. The delegate to Congress is a Democrat, and two thirds of the Legislature belong to the same party.

R. H. Forester, of Cynthia, has purchased the Maysville Express of Robert McKee, who will hereafter conduct the paper.

Thos. J. Throop, of Shelbyville, has removed to Maysville, to practice law in conjunction with the Hon. R. H. Stanton.

HARPER.—The November number of this popular Magazine has been received by Keenon & Crutcher. Price 25 cents.

THE LADY OF THE KITCHEN.—The papers are making light of the demands made by female servant girls upon the mistresses of the house. It is, however, a serious subject. The New Haven Palladium publishes the following advertisement:

"WANTED TO HIRE.—A lady, having a pleasant home, no innumerable but a husband and a child, wishes to place herself at the disposal of some servant who can come well recommended from her last place. She would prefer one who would be willing to remain within doors at least five minutes after the work is finished. She would also stipulate for the privilege of going to church herself once each Sunday, having been compelled to refuse the last applicant, who was not willing to allow her but half a day once a fortnight. Wages satisfactory—if under \$10 a week.

She is deeply conscious of the utter inability of ladies in general to comply with the present demands of servants, but she hopes by strict attention, to please in all respects. The best of references can be given; also, a good recommendation from one who has now left her to the fate of many housekeepers. Please apply before six a. m."

### Destructive Fire—Loss over \$100,000.

The fire on Saturday night was by far the most destructive that has occurred here for several years. It broke out in the wholesale drug-store of Wilson & Starbird, on the north side of Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt. The building was four stories high, and in the rear connected with the two-story building fronting on Bullitt street, the upper story of which was the counting-room of Messrs. W. & S. The fire was discovered a little after 10 o'clock, on Bullitt street, by Wm. Moore, private watchman. Nothing positive is known as to its origin. The house was so densely enveloped in smoke that a clerk who slept upstairs made a narrow escape with his life.

The fire engines were promptly on the ground. Some time was lost in forcing the doors open on Bullitt street. The inflammable material of the contents of the house, every story of which was filled, caused the flames to spread rapidly and rage furiously. There was no prospect of saving the building in which it originated, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to save the adjoining houses. This would have been successful had not the water given out in the city. One engine after another had to suspend operations and be taken to the river by which the flames gained headway. All things considered, however, the firemen did remarkably well.

The flames burned the fourth story of the agricultural warehouse of Peter & Buchanan, which was filled with seeds, and also the fourth story of John Watson's saddlery store, and both buildings were thoroughly drenched with water.

The loss of Wilson & Starbird is estimated at \$75,000, which we understand is fully insured. Messrs. Tyler have \$32,500 in ten offices, Mr. Vernon \$30,000 in his agencies, Judge Bullock has \$10,000 in two agencies, and the remainder is in home offices. The building was owned by the Frather heirs, and was insured for \$90,000 in a home office and foreign agency.

Wilson & Starbird have another warehouse on Bullitt street, which is full of goods, and it was not injured.

Peter & Buchanan's loss in stock will not fall much short of \$10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in two of Mr. Kennedy's agencies and the American office of this city. The building they occupy is owned by Mr. Joseph Chamberlin. The damage to it will probably not exceed \$2,000 and it is covered by insurance.

Mr. Watson's principal damage is by water and the removal of goods. He is insured in Mr. Sinton's agencies we understand. The building he occupied is owned either by the Frather or John L. Martin's heirs.

Mr. Crabbs, who occupied the store adjoining Peter & Buchanan, sustained some loss by the removal of goods.—*Lou. Jour.*

### Death of John Y. Mason, American Minister to France.

We learn, by the arrival of the North Briton at Fairport, that John Y. Mason, our minister in Paris, died in that city on the 3d instant, of apoplexy.

He was born in Virginia, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D.; adopted the profession of law, and was a Judge of the District Court of Virginia; he was a representative in Congress from Virginia from 1831 to 1847, a member of President Tyler's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy; a member of President Polk's Cabinet, first as Attorney-General, and secondly as Secretary of the Navy; and was appointed by President Pierce Minister to France, in which position he was continued by President Buchanan till his death. His association with Mr. Buchanan in the famous Ostend Convention, as well as his Virginia connections, induced Mr. Buchanan to allow him a second term of an office for which his inability either to write, read, or speak French was a serious disqualification.

Mr. Mason was a man of generous nature, and his free living and hospitality have probably more than consumed his salary. He leaves a wife and several children, and one of his daughters was recently married in Paris.

Several years ago, after his arrival at Paris, Mr. Mason had a paralytic stroke, which now appears to have been the premonition of the final attack of which he died on the 4th instant. The effect of Mr. Mason's death is already apparent in Washington, where official circles are discussing the question of a successor. Some say that Secretary Floyd will take his place, but that Faulkner, the defeated Congressman from the same State, will probably enter the Navy Department. Another rumor fixes on John A. Dix, who has been, under two administrations, a candidate for the office and turned aside for Mr. Mason. He is far better qualified, however, for it than he is to be Mayor of New York, which is the honor his friends solicit for him. The recent elections in the northern States have turned out a large crop of unsatisfied patriots and aspirants for federal appointments, and in making a selection the President will only suffer from an embarras de richesses.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

### Gov. Wise's Speech at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Gov. Wise, in his Richmond speech, says he has a bushel of Capt. Brown's correspondence, but not all of it; a carpet-bag full of them was taken to Baltimore and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States in the North will allow such men to remain among their untried and unproved, remains to be seen. If any one should smuggle off Gerritt Smith some night and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture and then send him back home. He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent the application of Lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully, and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the United States.

He was ready to weep when he heard that the outlaws comprised only twelve men, and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice on the part of those people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners; but he told them that they had made a mistake, and if General Washington had been a prisoner, and his life imperiled by an attack, he would have risked his own, and others' lives as well, in making an attack without delay. This Kansas border ruffian made a great mistake as to the disposition of slaves to his standard. The abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among by a national tenure.

Gov. Wise urged the importance of organizing a military force throughout the State and exercising vigilance to guard against the disgrace of a similar surprise.

REFORMERS IN KENTUCKY.—At the meeting of the American Christian Missionary Association, held in Cincinnati last week, Elder John John Rogers, of Carlisle, made a very interesting report about the progress of the cause. It represents that "the missionary year just closed has been one of greater success, and still greater promise, than any previous one. Our evangelists have reported 2,920 converts for the year. The amount paid them by the Board is \$4,728. The amount paid to the treasury for the coming year, is \$1,920 25. The accessions to our congregations during the past year, in this State, have not fallen much, if any, short of 10,000. We confidently trust that a few more will suffice to enable us to raise at least \$20,000 a year for the spread of the Gospel in our home land. Supporting we have 60,000 members in Kentucky, 22,000 of whom would realize the amount. And we as confidently trust that the same time will prepare our people to put into the treasury of the American Christian Missionary Society at least \$50,000 a year."

TO LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

Mike came into our sanctum the other day with a very knowing look. His first salutation was "Why is the Great Eastern like an Irish girl?" We of course gave it up. "Because," said Mike, "one is the Maid of Erin, the other is made of iron!" He left immediately.—*Portland Advertiser.*

### Democratic Meeting in Oldham County.

Pursuant to a call in the newspapers, the Democracy of Oldham county assembled in the courthouse at the town of Lagrange, on the 17th day of October, 1859—it being County Court day—for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which is to assemble on the 8th day of January, 1860, in the city of Frankfort.

The meeting was organized by appointing Col. John W. Clayton chairman, and Ben. Selby secretary. The chair, after stating the object of the meeting, announced that motions and resolutions were then in order; whereupon E. F. Waide, Esq., arose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we suggest the propriety of holding the Democratic State Convention on the 9th day of January, 1860, at the city of Frankfort, which is the Monday following the 8th day, which occurs on Sunday, instead of on the Saturday preceding.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and statesmanship of the Hon. James Guthrie—that Kentucky is proud of his unswerving and well deserved laurels, and we take this occasion to reiterate our belief in his superior fitness for the highest office in the Nation—the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the present crisis in our national affairs requires at the hands of the Charleston Convention the nomination of candidates who can concentrate the strength of the Democracy North and South; who are beloved by all, and, if possible, obnoxious to none; and we know of no Statesman in America whose nomination would more fully accomplish the above object than the Hon. Jas. Guthrie, whilst he is eminently qualified in every particular to fill the office with distinguished ability and great success.

Resolved, That whilst we believe the Hon. Jas. Guthrie is the undivided choice of the Democracy of Kentucky for the Presidency, we suggest the propriety, the duty on the part of the party to hold their primary meetings and appoint their delegates to the State Convention, in each county, particularly in the Congressional district, and the State at large, at as early a day as practicable, and thus demonstrate at once their confidence in their distinguished fellow-citizen for the highest office in the gift of the nation.

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to the State Convention, to represent the county of Oldham, together with all other good and reliable Democrats and old line Whigs who may see fit to attend the same from the county: Hon. Thos. A. Rodman, Thos. J. Bain, James M. Head, James Button, Mathew Whitesides, J. O. Harrison, Ben. Selby, Samuel E. De Haven, John Coons, James Mount, Dr. Willet, Col. John W. Clayton, R. T. Jacobs, John C. Mount, Henry Button, Dr. J. C. Taylor, Wm. J. Jones, Thomas Pinkston, John Swift, A. J. Oldham, Robert Oldham, B. S. Callis, F. L. Wheeler, Joseph Adcock, James Garrard, Col. Samuel Steel, Samuel Snowden, Abram Butoff, John S. Henshaw, Frank McGreuder, Col. J. M. Spure, John B. Rankin, Geo. Harbalt, Willis Sanders, James Steward, Butler Stonestreet, Esq., Col. James F. Wilson, John W. C. Deane, Dr. J. C. Taylor, Owen Ritter, Preston P. Boulware, W. M. Oglesby, Stanley C. Boulware, Wm. H. Caplinger, Wm. M. Gibson, John Barnhill, Stephen O. Carter, John A. Oglesby, and Hamilton Brown.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn sine die.

JOHN W. CLAYTON, Ch'n.  
BEN SELBY, Sec'y.

### Democratic Meeting in Scott.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Scott county, held at the courthouse on Monday, Sept. 17th, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we suggest the propriety of the Convention at Frankfort, on the 8th of January next, to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention, on motion, Remus Payne, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. A. Bell appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to our present distinguished Chief Magistrate our continued confidence in his ability, integrity and patriotism, and in his devotion to the Constitutional rights of all sections of the Union, and heartily approve his administration, calmly and fearlessly relying as it does on the power of truth against its violent and fanatical assaults.

Resolved, That we endorse the Cincinnati platform as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott.

Resolved, That in our opinion the delegates to be sent to the Charleston Convention ought to be instructed, by the State Convention, to cast the vote of Kentucky as a unit.

Resolved, That L. B. Dickinson, Geo. W. Johnson, Geo. W. Danahy, W. S. Danahy, J. F. Payne, Jos. Patterson, Preston Thompson, Hiram Wood, Wm. Johnson, J. T. Pratt, Paul Rankins, J. A. Bell, A. Carrick, John P. Cantrell, L. B. Offutt, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Link, Remus Payne, J. Risk, J. R. Flournoy, Jas. Risk, Chas. Ford, C. C. Ward, Ed. Burgess, Jas. Adams, Sam'l Green, Joseph Vance, Geo. W. Bates, J. V. Neale, Joseph Burgess, Nottley Estes, S. Connelie, Thos. Vallandigham, John Fields, Abram Mallory, Ed. Stockdale, S. Griffith, Wm. Alsop, Geo. Warren, J. Noel, Jno. Cunningham, Wm. P. Duvall, J. Q. Adams, D. W. House, John M. Woolen, John S. Lindsey, Sanford Perry, A. Thomas, James Leer, Mark Dahoney, S. Thompson, R. M. Johnson, G. F. Thomas, and all other Democrats of the county who may attend, be appointed delegates to the convention.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion, it adjourned.

REMUS PAYNE, Chairman.  
J. A. BELL, Secretary.

### Laws of Longevity.

A work entitled "Hints Towards Physical Perfection," by D. H. Jacques, shows that the length of life has been steadily increasing since the sixteenth century, when, according to Dr. Buchanan, its average was only eighteen years. The average duration of life at the present day in Europe is set down at forty-three years. The increased longevity is attributed to the fact that in the middle ages, men were crowded up in towns living on bad food, taking little exercise, even farmers and their servants being huddled together in fortified villages, and walking many miles daily to their agricultural labors. It is said that the average duration of life in Great Britain, at the present day, among those in good circumstances, is fifty years; for the whole population it is about forty years. For France it is about forty-two, and for the United States about forty-three. The poor and laboring classes in most countries are said to be shorter lived, by more than one-fourth, than the wealthy. In France, the wealthy live on an average, twelve years longer than the poor. A late English writer on human longevity accounts for this in the most plausible manner, which determines the life of mankind, must survive to a hundred, and would do so, were his habits as simple and healthy as those of other animals.

### Fire in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in Bradford's billiard saloon, corner of Shawnee and Main streets, and before the flames could be arrested 15 buildings with their contents were destroyed; loss estimated at \$120,000—two-thirds covered by insurance in Eastern insurance companies. Russell, Majors & Waddell's store was consumed; loss \$70,000—fully insured. The other principal sufferers were Lucas, Moore & Co., R. E. Allen, J. M. Farrell, and J. M. Applegate & Co. The Verandah and Shotwell Houses were also consumed.

### Fire at Stamping Ground.

The frame residences of Mr. John Pointedexter, at Stamping Ground, together with the frame building of Mr. J. D. Black, adjoining, were destroyed by fire early Sunday morning last. In addition to his house, which was worth probably \$1,200 or \$1,500, Mr. Pointedexter lost the greater portion of his furniture, clothing, and other household goods. His loss probably exceeded \$2,500. The wife and child of Mr. Pointedexter barely escaped with their lives. The building of Mr. Black was worth but little. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Geo. Gazette.*

### Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

Another abundant harvest has been gathered; another year of multiplied blessings is fast drawing to a close. The labors of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, have been abundantly rewarded; commerce has revived, trade has improved, and thrift is apparent everywhere throughout the land. Neither war nor pestilence nor famine has afflicted us. Peace, plenty, and health have blessed a free, prosperous, and happy people. Providence has showered His blessings upon us as individuals, as a State, as a nation. We should return to Him the homage of grateful hearts. In the eager pursuit of pleasure, of fortune, or of fame—in the excitement of our daily occupations—in the multifarious pursuits of life, we are too apt to forget Him from whom these bounties come. Acknowledging no sovereign but Him, let us recognize the venerable custom of the Jewish Feast of Weeks appointed by Jehovah for His chosen people. For the establishment of, and preservation then, of our free institutions—for the preservation of our lives and health—for our tranquility, prosperity, and happiness—for our general thrift and the untold blessings we enjoy as a State and a people—

I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, and recommend its appropriate observance by all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1859, and in the sixty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Asst. Secretary.

oct15 w&t-wtd

WOODFORD LAND FOR SALE.—One hundred and seventy acres on White's Ferry road, 4½ miles from Versailles, and running nearly up to the Versailles and Shryock's Ferry turnpike road. One hundred acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods pasture.

Improvements belonging to another person may be had if desired.

Land cheap and terms easy.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine the land will call upon Harrison Rowland, near Versailles, or Wm. B. Holeman, Frankfort, Ky.

oct13 w&t-wtd

### METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 tf

### THE DILEMMA.

"Whenever I marry," said a sensible Ann, "I must really insist upon wedding a man!"

"I maintain it is the man (not the man but the woman) who should be equal to about wedding a woman?"

### MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Hodges, Mr. E. L. SHEPHERD and Miss A. M. E. HAWKINS, all of Franklin county.

On Wednesday, October 19th, by Rev. W. W. Hill, Mr. EDWIN D. JORDAN and Miss ALICIA CHESTER MARSHALL, daughter of James Marshall, Esq., both of Louisville.

In Louisville, on the 9th inst., by Elder D. P. Henderson, Mr. HENRY C. TALBOT and Miss ANNIE A. HARRIS.

In Louisville, on the 10th inst., by Elder D. P. Henderson, Mr. JAMES H. WEST and Miss ANNA BELLE AYLS.

In New Albany, Indiana, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McCown, Mr. JOHN W. HARPER, of Hart county, Kentucky, and Miss MARY LYONS, of Warren county, Kentucky.

At the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Oct. 20th, by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. F. D. STONE, of Louisville, and Miss FANNIE ELSTON, of Shelby county, Ky.

### Jcs. Taylor, Auctioneer.

I WILL sell on TUESDAY NIGHT, and every evening during the week, a large stock of fine jewelry, at Pierson's Store, St. Clair Street. The goods are the same that I was selling some three weeks ago, and all who purchased know the goods are first class. Call and see us.

Stock open for sale and examination during the week.

W. BENNETT, Salesman. oct15 t-wtd

### BUTTS' CELEBRATED PANORAMA

OF THE  
NEW TESTAMENT AND THE  
LAND OF PALESTINE.

THIS beautiful painting will be exhibited at the Metropolitan Hall, Frankfort, Ky., October 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. ADULTS 75 cts. and CHILDREN 50 cts. EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ precise. Also on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, for schools and families unable to attend at night, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Ticket 50 cents; Children and Servants half price. oct12 t-wtd

JOSEPH HADDOX .....LOUIS HADDOX.

### HADDOX & BRO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.)  
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,  
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CARRIAGES of every description in the best fashion. oct w&t-wtd

### REMOVAL.

The firm of Sprague & Co., Cincinnati, have opened in their new front Store, south-east corner of Fourth and Vine sts., opposite the Post-office.

They have a magnificent stock of Goods for Men and Boys' wear, including all that appertains to a gentleman's wardrobe, either ready-made or to order, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of Piece Goods, for ordered work, is splendid. Their goods are marked at Cash Prices, and as low as Fine Goods can be sold. We have a stock of Fine Sole Leather Trunks, Railroad proof—best that can be made.

ALSO—New style Bags, for Traveling purposes, Traveling Rugs, Shawls, &c.

### SPRAGUE & CO.,

Southeast Cor. 4th & Vine Sts.  
oct15 w&t-wtd

### NIXON & CHATFIELD,

(Successors to Nixon & Goodman)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Vine street, Cincinnati,  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
PRINTING INKS,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
A. ALS, Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers. oct20 w&t-wtd

### Door-Keeper of the House.

We are requested to announce DENNIS R. JOHNSON, of Shelby county, as a candidate for Door-Keeper to the next House of Representatives. oct15 w&t-wtd

We are requested to announce ANDERSON GRAY, of Grayson county, as a candidate for Door-Keeper to the next House of Representatives. sep22 w&t-wtd

We are requested to announce V. B. CARTER, of Marion county, as a candidate for Door-Keeper to the House of Representatives. sep22 w&t-wtd

We are requested to announce J. P. ORR, Jr., of Owen county, as a candidate for Door-Keeper to the House of Representatives. sep22 w&t-wtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES F. DRYDEN as a candidate for Door-Keeper of the House of Representatives. sep22 w&t-wtd

Assistant Clerk of the House of Reps. We are authorized to announce W. W. GRUBBLE, of Harrison county, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the next House of Representatives of the Legislature. sep25 w&t-wtd

We are authorized to announce W. M. GRIFFIN, of Harrison county, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the next House of Representatives of the Legislature. sep25 w&t-wtd

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. We are requested to announce ALEXANDER BRESS, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next State Senate. sep25 w&t-wtd

Door-Keeper of Senate. We are authorized to announce ANTHONY CROCKETT, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Door-Keeper of the State Senate. sep25 w&t-wtd

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. We are requested to announce WM. N. ROSE, of Fayette county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the next House of Representatives. sep25 w&t-wtd

Clerk of the House. We are authorized to announce CLINTON MCCLARTY, of Owen county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. sep25 w&t-wtd

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce MILTON HAMPTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate. sep25 w&t-wtd

### FOOD FOR THE MIND?

IF YOU WANT A BOOK, SEND TO  
GEORGE G. EVANS,  
439 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FOR IT.  
YOU CAN GET GOOD BOOKS.  
YOU CAN GET CHOICE BOOKS.  
YOU CAN GET BOOKS WORTH READING.  
YOU CAN GET BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

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OLDEST AND LARGEST  
GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT  
IN THE WORLD!

Who calls attention to the fact, that he has made such arrangements with other Publishers and Manufacturers, that it gives him pleasure to offer  
GREATER INDUCEMENTS  
than ever, and such  
THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## The Girls.

God bless the girls,  
Whose golden curls  
Blend with our country's dreams;  
They haunt our lives  
Like spirit wives,  
Or—as naughts haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,  
They fill our brains  
With dreams of sunny hours.  
God bless the girls,  
God bless the curls,  
God bless our human powers.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
**HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION.**

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.

The town of Harper's Ferry was thronged last night with military and rioters, and martial law prevailed throughout the entire community. No one could pass the bridge without arrest, unless permitted by Col. Shriver, commanding the Federal military. The precaution was taken to prevent the escape of any of the disturbers of the peace of the town.

Nearly the first object visible after passing the bridge was a dead negro lying outside the pavement, with an ugly gash in his throat, and other wounds. No one seemed to notice him particularly, more than any other dead animal. The citizens have not yet recovered from their astonishment at the civil war. It has been suddenly engendered in their peaceful community—nor their surprise at the boldness and absurdity which characterizes the efforts of the conspirators who have so mysteriously alighted, full armed, in their midst. The insurgents are eager, however, after their work of violence and death, and the people with great anxiety awaited the results of the events of today.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning the military companies, a part of which had been on duty at guard during the night, were ordered out. The volunteers took possession of the streets surrounding the government buildings, and cleared them of spectators. The marines were drawn up within the inclosure, under the command of Col. Lee, Lieut. Stewart, of the army, and Major Russell, with their two Dahlgren 12 pound howitzers. The insurgents were in the engine room of the armory, a small building at the extreme end of the government works. They held as their prisoners some half dozen citizens of wealth and respectability and some half dozen negroes. One of the Baltimore companies, (the Independent Grays, Lieut. Simpson commanding,) occupied the railroad bridge, directly in front of the occupied buildings.

The military companies of the adjoining towns and the Baltimore companies presented an imposing military display. The scene was exciting in the extreme. The most breathless suspense existed for the half hour which preceded the attack. Death was anticipated, and the reckless daring of the few bold and foolish fanatics who set at defiance the authority of the General Government and the whole military force in their view, created an intense indignation and a desire for their summary chastisement. The apprehensions for the safety of the gentlemen detained in the custody of the insurgents were also painful. The marines in the yard commenced manœuvring towards a close proximity to the building. At length Col. Lee appeared in front of the inclosure with Lieut. Stewart, who with a citizen, was deputed to bear a flag of truce to the insurgents. Every eye was upon the two latter as they approached the door of the building. The conference was long, especially between the insurgents and the citizen, and the patience of all present was nearly exhausted. At length they retired.

It was understood that the Baltimore companies were to surrender, and that the Federal troops were to be permitted to enter the town. The pleasure of the President of the United States should be made known, and that nearly all of the insurgents were in favor of accepting these conditions; but the powerful will of the leader, Brown, overruled their wishes, and they refused to surrender. Major Russell then ordered Lieut. Green, with a file of marines, to force the door. The door was opened, and the marines entered. The strength of their fastenings defied the effort. At this time a volley from within increased the excitement of the spectators. The marines then tried to force the doors with heavy sledge hammers, but they also proved ineffectual.

A double file of marines was then ordered to attack the building. A few powerful efforts shattered the strong doors of this out-house of the government, which was filled with fire engines, and as they yielded to the force of this battering ram and flew into pieces, an extra shout went up from the multitude. The moment the upper part of the doors went down, Lieut. Green and his marines fired a volley into the inclosure. The insurgents then fled. The conflict was terminated in a few minutes. One of the marines, private Quinn, was borne off fatally wounded by a shot in the abdomen, and another private, Rupert, received a flesh wound in the upper lip, and had one or more of his upper teeth knocked out.

The imprisoned citizens, whose names have been mentioned, then rushed out, and leaving the inclosure, were greeted most warmly by their friends, some of them having been confined since Sunday evening last. Two white insurgents were brought out as prisoners, one named Watson Brown, a son of the leader of the insurgents, who was in a very helpless condition from wounds received on Monday, and another named Edwin Coppee, of Iowa, who was wounded. A free negro, from Harrisburg, named Shields Green, a somewhat notorious character, was also arrested. Four or five other negroes were also taken out of the engine-house, who were known to be slaves belonging to the neighborhood, and supposed to have been forcibly detained. But several of the insurgents had been killed in the assault. The bodies of the slain were found in the inclosure, and the bodies of the slain were found in the inclosure. Five of them lay upon the grass, one named J. C. Anderson in the last agonies of dissolution, another, the leader, the older Brown, with a heavy gash upon his forehead, and three other wounds upon his body, supposed to be mortal, but still calm and collected, and conversing intelligently, without an indication of emotion or pain, and answering all the questions of the crowd about him.

Another son of the leader, named Brown, was taken out stark and cold, he having been killed the day previous. Stewart Taylor, also instantly killed by a ball through his head and one through his body, and Albert Haslett, killed instantly. The wounds were shocking to behold, and all were weltering in blood. The rioters had a conversation with the doctor, Mr. Anderson. He said that the older Brown had been their leader, and he had always looked up to him as a great man. A letter was found in his pocket from his brother, J. J. Anderson, of Chillicothe, stating that the contents of his last letter upon the question of slavery were "devoured with eagerness." Upon the body of Haslett was found a lock of his wife's hair and a piece of her dress. When the marines brought out the prisoners an immense cry of "hang them" filled the air, and young men with rifles jumped from the walls and the bridge into the army yard and were pressing to where they were, fully intent on killing them; but the marines were ordered to protect them, and drive back those who were eager for their blood. The bodies of the dead and dying men were brought out and laid on the grass, and it was impossible to keep the crowd back. Capt. Brown told the crowd not to maltreat him; that he was dying, and that he would soon be beyond all injury. Major Russell had him conveyed into one of the rooms of the Departments, and kindly ordered all attention to be paid him. Brown looked up, and recognizing Major Russell, said, "You entered first, could have killed you, but I spared you." In reply to which the Major bowed and said, "I thank you."

Major Russell kindly admitted me to the room where Brown was dying, and I held the following conversation with him. I asked—

"What is your name—where were you born and how old are you?"

"My name is John Brown. I am well known. I have been known as Old Brown of Kansas. I'm from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and have lived in divers places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I am dying too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have no sense of duty, and am content to wait my fate, but I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man,

and yesterday I could have killed whom I chose; but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man had he not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and burnt the town but did not; I have treated the persons whom I took as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am sixty-three years old."

Reporter—"When did you first conceive this movement?"

Brown—"While in Kansas. After my property was destroyed, one of my sons killed, and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I also was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the negroes."

Reporter—"Where did you get all your rifles and the pikes which are here? You furnished you with them?"

Brown—"My own money. I did not receive aid from any man. Cook is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded in running off slaves this night, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here so long, but they (the citizens) deceived me by proposing compromises which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

Brown complained that the crowd who were clamorous for his blood were treating him unkindly and unfairly, after the kindness and leniency he had shown the citizens and the town. He also said that he was fully convinced that he was dying in a righteous cause. It is not, however, understood that he will die until he has been tried by a jury, as the only wound he sustained is a cut across the head with a sabre. The sum of \$450 was found on his person, which was placed with the paymaster for safe keeping.

Ed Copie states that he is from Iowa. He made the acquaintance of Brown last winter in Iowa, where Brown told him of this scheme and asked him to join the expedition. Copie states as follows: "We were to be well paid for our time and trouble. We never made a direct bargain as to how much we were to receive. Old man Brown was not to pay us, but I don't know who was. The rifles were furnished by the Massachusetts Aid Society. They were first sent to Kansas, but the excitement having died away, they were of no use, and Brown not the rifle for this expedition. They were sent from Kansas to Chambersburg, Franklin county; they were then hauled from there to Brown's house by a man who lives in Greenestreet. I don't know who made the pikes or pikes. I have said all the prayers I have to say, and am ready to die."

This man was in excellent spirits, perfectly unconcerned in regard to his fate, and said that he was ready to swing, if the laws of the country ordered it."

The wounded have been removed to the hospital of the arsenal, including the rioter, A. D. Stevens. Such was the excitement on Monday night that Stevens would have been shot in his bed, had it not been for the restraint exercised by others upon those who permitted their passions to become set at defiance. The wounded man stated his willingness to go out in the morning and be shot upon his coffin, but begged them not to shoot him in his bed. He is reported to be mortally wounded, but it is thought by some that his four wounds are not fatal.

During the deep suspense pending the attack of the marines upon the insurgents, in the engine room of the armory, the Baltimore "Roughs," recognized as members of the clubs, numbered twenty or more, were seen right up at the gate of the public buildings, each with a musket or rifle in hand, "eager for the fray." Their anxiety to participate in the engagement was so manifest that Colonel Shurt called out to them not to fire, because there were citizens held in the building whose lives they might endanger. Finally they were ordered away to their quarters, and the scene of the contest. When the crisis of the engagement arrived, even the outside military and citizens could hardly re-train themselves from rushing forward and discharging their arms. Loud calls of order arrested their impulses. When the prisoners came out there were vociferous cries of "hang them" constantly repeated. The commanders and citizens who afterwards attended to the government grounds, and all had an opportunity to view the corpses of the deluded fanatics who had so foolishly forfeited their lives. The faces of all the victims, it was a subject of general remark, exhibited peculiar characteristics. The public authorities have made arrangements for their burial.

The Marine corps remain at Harper's Ferry with their prisoners in custody, awaiting the instructions of the General Government as to their present disposition and trial.

The Independent Grays, under the orders of General Egerton, were dispatched about 10 o'clock in search of the wagons which were seen to leave Harper's Ferry under the conduct of the insurgents, a day or two since, and also to capture any of the insurgents who might be found. The conflict was terminated in a few minutes. About twelve o'clock the loud cheering of the crowd announced the return of the Grays with two wagon loads of the national arms which they had found secreted in the recesses of the hills. While they were unloading the arms at the armory, the train with the remainder of the Baltimore and Frederick companies was ordered to the depot, and they remained there. The Grays will probably return to Baltimore this morning. Among the arms captured was a large number of Sharpe's rifles, which were sent to the insurgents at Chambersburg, Pa., by the Massachusetts Emigration Aid Society, and which were considered by many of the soldiers lawful prizes. Among the arms found in possession of the insurgents were also found a large number of roughly made pikes, evidently not the manufacture of the Government. This negro weapon was also appropriated as a trophy by many visitors to the scene of action. Col. Egerton gained possession of one, half cut in two by a Minnie ball, and discolored by the blood of the fanatic leader, Brown.

About the middle of the stream of the broad Potomac lies the body of one of the insurgents named Wm. H. Leeman, who was shot on Monday, while attempting to make his escape from the town. His black hair may just be seen floating upon the surface of the water and waving with every ripple. The visitors, upon discovering the body to day, saluted it with a shower of balls; but the action was one of very questionable taste and propriety. He was honored with the commission of captain from Mr. Brown.

The extraordinary movement at Harper's Ferry on the part of the Abolitionist Brown, characterized by such audacity and folly, is fertile of comment. It appears that he was a monomaniac, possessing a strong will, superior firmness and resources, and a mind which he allowed to be a weakness of mind and character which enabled him to obtain that ascendancy over them which led them to their destruction.

Capt. BILL COOKE.

This man is represented to be a most notorious and blood-thirsty individual. Possessing a large amount of brute courage, he is reckless of his conduct, and hesitates not to shoot an adversary. Some time ago he got into a difficulty in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry with one of the railroad employees. The man was very close to Cooke, and the latter drew his revolver, seized it and turned the muzzle from its aim. Cooke discharged it, however, and the charge passed through the clothing of the right side of him whom he sought to kill. Before he had time to fire the weapon again he was felled to the ground by a well directed blow with a slung shot, from the effect of which he laid insensible for more than two hours. That, however, did not deter him from further acts of outrage. His nativity is not known. He is said to be a man of fair education, but is regarded by all who know him as a designing and dangerous man. Cooke married several years ago in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry; but it is said that he left on Monday afternoon with his family, but what direction he took could not be ascertained.

THE CONSPIRACY—THE LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The anonymous letter heretofore spoken of as having been received by Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, reached him while at Old Point, late. It stated that insurrections would occur simultaneously at Wheeling, Harper's Ferry and Washington, for the purpose of freeing slaves. It is understood that about 400 slaves have lately escaped from Virginia and Maryland under the agency of the conspiracy. The people of the adjacent country in Maryland and Virginia will be on the lookout for these runaways before reaching Pennsylvania. Gov. Wise, of Virginia, who in

going up to the scene of riot, yesterday morning, had set on foot the measure (which it subsequently became unnecessary to carry out) for sending cavalry from this city to pursue and hunt the fleeing insurgents through any portion of Virginia, had also by telegraph requested the President of the United States to authorize the cavalry to follow them into any State or locality, they having stolen the property and treasure of the government, and placed its stolen arms in the hands of negroes and others. If they should get into Pennsylvania, it is to be presumed that the Governor of that patriotic Commonwealth would promptly afford all due assistance and authority in capturing such bloody and high-handed offenders against the laws, the peace and dignity of sister States.

GOV. WISE AT THE SEAT OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, after consulting with the President, came down to the Relay House in the early Washington train, accompanied by ninety Virginia volunteers. The Relay House was joined by Gen. George Stewart, and both proceeded together. Gov. Wise will remain at Harper's Ferry several days, and will meanwhile institute a most rigid investigation of the origin and all the facts connected with the insurrection.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

Major Russell, of the U. S. marine corps, came down from Harper's Ferry, yesterday afternoon, in the extra military train, and took the train at the Relay House for Washington. He carried in his possession highly important papers and documents, and placed in his hands the names of the killed and captured insurgents, to be laid before the President and Secretary of War. These papers are mostly in cyphers, but it is said enough has been gleaned to show to some extent the nature of the insurrection, and the names of some of the prominent abettors in it.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

Capt. Talbot, Adjutant of the 5th regiment, has in his possession a navy revolving pistol, which belonged to J. D. Cooke, one of the escaped ringleaders, and a Sharpe's rifle, with the initials of J. C. Anderson, the assassin of the acting second sergeant of the company of Law Grays was seized with a fit at the moment the company was being engaged in the storming of the armory. He was taken from the line.

E. L. O'Donnell, the baggage master of the military train, exhibited a musket ball through the top of his hat, cutting some of the hair of his head.

In the midst of the fighting, artists were seen passing in the fray, and sketching the scene as its points presented themselves before them. Among these soldier artists was Mr. John W. Torsch, of the Law Grays.

Captain W. D. Brown, attached to the Law Grays, was detailed to guard a wounded insurgent to the quarters, and protect him from the violence of the citizens. He employed his duty, he asked him to confess how long the plot had been going on, who were its authors, and where their meetings were held, but the dying man refused. Captain Brown took from the man's pocket a note book of cyphers and secret characters, and has it now in his possession. The cyphers are interspersed with a few English words and names of places, among them the following: "Springdale, Cedar co., Illinois," "Iowa," "St. Paul, Minnesota," and the sentence, "I once more sit down to write to you."

A number of the military and others returned to the city yesterday, bringing with them as trophies of the fight, elegant arms taken from the rioters, and a peculiar kind of spear found in the hands of many of the negroes.

NO MORE TROOPS.

Early yesterday morning, in view of the state of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and the ability of the citizens to defend their town, the order was issued, that no more troops be sent to the rioters, Gen. George H. Stewart countermanded the order for fresh troops.

THE RETURN OF THE BALTIMORE MILITARY—THEIR WELCOME.

All day yesterday, from dawn until dark, the depot of the Camden Station was thronged by anxious citizens inquiring after the latest intelligence. The passengers on every train that arrived, whether from Washington or Frederick, were eagerly questioned, and the least morsel of information concerning the absorbing event seemed to satisfy them. When the Baltimore military would arrive, the throngs about the depot increased until several thousand men, women and children were crowded into the depot.

At 4 o'clock the reserve guard of the Law Grays, under the command of Sergeant Connolly, headed by Capt. Leidy's band, marched to the depot to receive their returning brother soldiers. The soldiers were met by a throng of citizens, on reaching the depot and finding the 4:20 western express about to start, took passage on the train with the intention of offering their services to the authorities of Virginia and Maryland as scouts and reconnoitering men in the riotous districts.

At five o'clock the whistle of the extra military train signalled her coming, and in a moment there was a rush of the excited throng, and the train was saluted at the entrance of the depot by cheering and waving of hats from the sidewalk, and the handkerchiefs of the ladies from the windows of the dwellings in sight. The train passed into the depot, when the companies were disembarked, and formed in line on the platform, headed by martial music. The soldiers were met by a throng of citizens, and were greeted with a warm and genuine great fatigue. They got under way in a few minutes, and moved up Howard street and down Baltimore street, the band playing lively airs. Thousands of persons thronged the pavements, and every face wore an expression of welcome and gladness. As they reached the vicinity of their armories the companies filed off, and soon were crowded safe to their homes and firesides once more.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BROWN'S CONFESSION.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 20.

I learned to-day that Senator Mason, of Virginia, ex-member of Congress, Faulkner, of Charleston, Va., and Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, were to have an interview with Ossawatimie Brown. Of course, we determined on being present, and carried our determination into effect.

After some little delay we were introduced into the room where Brown and Stephens lay. I found the former to be a six-footer, although, as he lay, he looked some six inches shorter. He has a bullet or Jack Sheppard head, long gray hair, which at this time is matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused the blood to flow freely, to the complete disfigurement of his face. His hands were begrimed with dirt, evidently the result of confined exposure to the smoke of powder; his eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps of a light gray color, much such eyes as those of his brother filibuster, Walker.

During the conversation heretofore repeated, he betrayed not one sign of weakness. In the midst of enemies whose homes he had invaded, wounded and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperate array of angry men, with the gallows staring him full in the face, he lay on the floor, and in reply to every question gave an answer that betokened the spirit that animated him. The language of Governor Wise well expresses his boldness. Said the Governor, "He is the gamest man I ever saw." I believe the worthy Executive had truly expected to see a man act thus in such a trying moment.

As the conversation progressed, Stephens paid close attention, and once at last, corrected a remark of Brown's. Both men seemed prepared for death, and seem even to court it, under the idea, perhaps, that they will be regarded as martyrs, and more probably under the conviction of having performed a great duty. However, much the writer may differ from them, there must arise a feeling of respect for their sincerity which impelled them to their rash designs.

The parties present in the room during the conversation were Senator Mason, Hon. Messrs. Faulkner and Vallandigham, Dr. Biggs, Lieut. Stewart, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., two New York reporters, and the writer. A few other persons come in at times to see what was going on.

THE CONVERSATION.

Senator Mason—"How do you justify your acts?"

Brown—"My friends, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity. I do not wish to be offensive. It would be perfectly right for any one to interfere with

you so far as to free those you willfully and wickedly held in bonds. I do not say this insultingly."

Mr. Mason—"I understand that."

Brown—"I think I did right, and that others will do right who interfere with you at any time and all times. I hold that the golden rule: Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, applies to all who would help others to their liberty."

Lieut. Stewart—"But you don't believe in the Bible."

Brown—"Certainly I do."

Mr. Mason—"Do you consider this a military organization on this paper?"—showing a copy of the so called constitution and ordinance—I have not yet read it.

B—I did in some measure. I wish you would give that paper your close attention."

Mr. M—"You consider yourself the Commander-in-Chief of this provisional military force?"

B—I was chosen, agreeably to the ordinance of a certain document, Commander-in-Chief of that force."

Mr. M—"What wages did you offer?"

B—"None."

Lieut. Stewart—"The wages of sin is death."

B—I would not have made such a remark to you if you had been a prisoner, and wounded, in my hands."

Mr. V—"Have you ever been in Portage county, Ohio?"

B—I was there in June last."

Mr. V—"When in Cleveland, did you attend the Fugitive Slave Law Convention?"

B—"No; I was there about the time of the setting of the Court to try the Oberlin rescuers; I spoke there publicly on that subject; I spoke on the Fugitive Slave Law, and my own rescue, of course, so far as I had any reference at all. I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing a slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage; I was concerned in taking eleven slaves from Missouri to Canada last winter."

B—"No; I was there about the time of the setting of the Court to try the Oberlin rescuers; I spoke there publicly on that subject; I spoke on the Fugitive Slave Law, and my own rescue, of course, so far as I had any reference at all. I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing a slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage; I was concerned in taking eleven slaves from Missouri to Canada last winter."

Mr. V—"Did you see anything of Joshua R. Giddings there?"

B—"I did meet him."

Mr. V—"Did you consult with him?"

B—"If I did, I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings, but I certainly saw him and had conversation with him."

Mr. V—"About that rescue case?"

B—"Yes, I did hear him express his opinion on it, and I was in favor of it."

Mr. V—"Justifying it?"

B—"Yes sir; I do not compromise him in saying that."

Mr. V—"Will you answer this? Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?"

B—"No sir, I won't answer that, because a denial of it I would not make, and to make an affirmation of it should be a great deception."

Mr. B. Have you had any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this movement?"

B—"I have had correspondence."

Bystander—"Do you consider it a religious movement?"

B—"It is in my opinion the greatest service a man can render to God."

Mr. V—"Do you consider yourself an instrument in the hands of Providence?"

B—"I do."

Bystander—"Upon what principle do you justify your acts?"

B—"By the golden rule. I pity the poor in bondage. That is why I am here. It is not to gratify any personal animosity, or feeling of revenge, but a vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed and wronged that are as good as you, and as precious in the sight of God."

Bystander—"Certainly, but why take the slaves against their will?"

B—"Warmly—I never did."

Mr. V. to Brown—"Who were your advisers in this movement?"

B—"I have numerous sympathizers throughout the entire North."

Mr. V—"In Northern Ohio?"

B—"No; no more there than anywhere else in all the free States."

Mr. V—"But you are not personally acquainted in Southern Ohio?"

B—"Not very much."

Mr. V—"Were you at the convention last June?"

B—"Yes; I was at it, and I wish to see the men that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of the colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful; that is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward. We expected the satisfaction of endeavoring to do for them in distress—the greatly oppressed and wronged—that we should be as good as you, and as precious in the sight of God."

Bystander—"Why did you do it secretly?"

B—"Because I thought it necessary to success. For no other reason."

Mr. V—"Did you expect a general rising of the slaves, in case of your success?"

B—"Yes; but I wish to see the men that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of the colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful; that is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward. We expected the satisfaction of endeavoring to do for them in distress—the greatly oppressed and wronged—that we should be as good as you, and as precious in the sight of God."

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